WASHINGTON.

Report of the Sub-Committee on the Election of President.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S BILL

Importance Attached to Launching a Ship in America.

THE NOMINATION FOR DOORKEEPER

Another Tilt Between Representatives Cox and Butler.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1878. THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT-A MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORT OF THE SUB-COM-MITTEE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

A sub-committee of four-Messrs. Southard, Bick pell, Brogden and Herbert-were instructed by the make a report. The three first named have reported to the full committee an amendment giving the elec tion to the people directly, dividing the vote in each State among the candidates voted for, giving to each such a number of votes in the portion of the popular vote and giving 6. s office to the plurality candidate, not requiring a majority over all. But Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, makes an able minority report, protesting against the election of a President by the popular vote as contrary to the apirit of the constitution, which intended that the States as States, and not the popular majority, should choose the Chief Magistrate. Mr Herbert remarks that all the arguments cent apply with equal force against the existence of the Squate, and that, if it is shown that many Presisents have not received a popular mojority, the answer is that the constitution did not so intend, and this is so is shown by the lact that in the Schate a majority of Bena-iors may represent only a small minority of ty-fem, besides being in harmony with the general spirit of the constitution, is in fact a safeguard against andue and general popular excitement during a Presidential capyass. If the President were to be chosen by a popular vote as proposed, he observes, all the people in every State would be equally excited, b-cause every voter in every State would feel that the ricction might in the end depend on him, while now many of the States are so preponderantly either readue excitement and extreme partisan spirit, and only in those where parties are closely balanced will there be a deep popular feeling. Mr. Herbert's minority report will find a good deal of sympathy among the most thoughtful men of both parties in both houses. Senator Morton tried to carry through the Senate an amendment that the President should be elec ed by a popular vote, but falled.

THE LAUNCHING OF A SHIP-A STRIKING COM-MENTARY ON THE POLICY OF THE GOVERN-MENT TOWARD OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

siderable part of Congress are going to Chester tomorrow to witness and celebrate what has come to be century ago-the launching of a ship. It is a singular and not very agreeable commentary on the commerclai policy which has prevailed during the last sixted years. If any Civde or Birkenbead shipbuilder to witness the launching of a merchant vessel he with the most ingenious and skilled mechanics, the greatest coast line, the best labor saving contrivances. and in fact greater advantages than any other nation in the world for building and salling ships, it is now apparently an event of national importance that we vessel of the first class. Yet every attempt to change a policy which has brought us to so humiliating s

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1878. THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE-DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S BILL TO BE INTRODUCED WITH A PAVOJABLE REPORT.

It is probable that on Monday Mr. Finley, of Objo. will introduce the bill drawn by David Dudley Field to carry into effect the saving clause of the bill creating the Electoral Commission, which provides that tions of fact in regard to who is the legally elected The bill provides that the cause shall be determined by a jury, to be selected from prominent citizens of the States. The other features of the bill relate to the machinery to carry out the details of the cause. The bill will be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and it is claimed that Mesers. and Butler and Frye, republicans, will report favor-

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS FOR THE NOMINA -TION OF DOORKEEPER-GENERAL CHARLES L. FIELD CHUBEN-AWKWARD POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Notwithstanding expectations that the Montgomery diair resolutions would be acted upon, the democratic caucus to-night confined its work to the selection of a candidate for Doorkeeper to piace of Mr. Polk, retired. One ballot was taken, resulting as follows:-Field, 69; Shields, 20: McCov. 18, and French. 7. The choice of General Field was thereupon made unanimous.

The selection of the caucus, General Charles Field, graduated from West Point about the year to the rank of lieutenant colonel of cavalry. A citisen of Virginia, he resigned from the army to cast of major general, serving a good portion of the war in Virginia under General Lee. In the year 1875, with, it is said, some beip from General Sherman, he succeeded in getting an appointment from the Khedive of Egypt, and, with Gogeram Loring and Stone, participated in the campaign against the Abyssinians He returned to the United States last year, and, removed by an act of the present Congress. General Field is a type of the old school courteous Southern sentleman and is exceedingly popular with his friends. He is six feet three inches in beight and

robust in proportion. He is credited to Georgia in the democratic members, made a mistake to-day in not deciding promptly that the motion of General Butler to proceed to the election of a Deorgeeper was not a privileged motion. If the House was dissatisfied with the decision an appeal could have been taken from it and the responsibility then would have reated upon

the House. As it is the sequel is not akely to be pleasant for the democratic side of the House. Great atress will be put upon the fact that General Field was a West Point cadet and a major general to the rebel army, covering the final movements of General Lee's army. According to the action of the caucus his election will come up in the House on Monnay, but the Speaker having left the mean Monday immediately after the reading of the journal the House will have to meet this question, Snall the resolution pending as a privileged motion to proceed to the election of the democrat, the name presented by General Rutier, be motion the democrats are put in the awkward predice ment of being compelled to vote down the motion for

same of General Field. If it is not a privileged

motion then the House cannot proceed except under authority of a resolution which will first have to go to the Committee on Rules and be reported back, and that will involve a minority report from the repub-lican members of the committee, who will insist upon the name of General Shields as embodied in the solution of General Butler. This fact is generally known, and the members are prepared for it on

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE -A REPORT ADVERSE TO THE TRANSFER TO THE NAVY DEPART-

Measra Roberts, Kenner and Hubbell, a sub-com-mittee of the Committee on Commerce, who have had under consideration for some time the subject of the Life Saving Service, reported this morning to the full committee a bill as a substitute for the various other bills on this subject. They propose a large increase in the force and a thorough reorganization of the service, but they are against the proposition to transfer it to the control of the Navy Department. THE INDIANS IMPRISONED AT ST. AUGUSTINE

FLA., RELEASED-GOOD EFFECT ANTICIPATED. The Secretary of War to-day acceded to the reques dain murderers imprisoned at St. Augustine, Fla. be brought to Norfolk by the regular steamer of the 9th tost., and orders have been issued that they be put on board at once. They will be sent from Nor-folk by rail to Fort Silt, Indian Territory, whence they were brought in captivity. There are now some sixty prisoners left, several out of four chiefs were among the number. The lasixteen of the children, who will be left under the influences of civilization at various places. Up to this the War Department strongly resisted the release now made. They will be restored to their tribes on the reservation near Fort Sill. They have been confined at San Augustine for more than three years. It is expected that their liberation will have the effect of preventing any co-operation of the Indians is the Southwest with the anticipated warlike movements in imprisonment their keeper, Captain R. H. Pratt, trained and disciplined them by mild processes that they came back, it is thought, reformed to peaceful

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1878. On motion of Mr. TERRY, (rep.) of Mich., the out for the relief of Thomas W. Collier was taken up and

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., called up the General Naval Appropriation will and explained the action of the Scuate Committee. The amendments restoring the number of ensigns to 100, cadet midshipinen to 306 and twenty-five cadet engineers, to be appointed in 1878, were agreed to. The paragraph relating to naval pospitals was amended so as to discontinue the naval hospital at Annapolis, but retains the one at Washington. All the amendments of the committee were sgreed to.

making the compensation of master machiness, boller makers, pattern makers and moulders at the Navat Academy snnual salaries instead of per diom The amendment was not agreed to. The bill was then

The CHAIR laid before the Sepate communications from the Secretary of War transmitting a letter from for his office and from the Psymaster General relative to prize money and bounty to colored soluters. Re-lerred to the Appropriations and Mintary committees. THE PACISIC RAILROAD FUNDING MILL. Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Det, then saddessed the Sonate on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, arguing in layor of the bill reported by the Judiciary Com-mittee.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, said he would ask the Senate to sit the matter out to-day.

Mr. Earon, (dem.) of Conn.—I nope the Senate will do so such thing. This question is too large to be sat

do no such thing. This question is too large to be sat out to-day.

Mr. Saronny then took the floor and spoke in layor of the out of the Entroud Committee.

Mr. Sargent gave way to Mr. Conning, who said the senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) had suggested tout the Senate would be requested to come to a vote to-day. He did not think that the pressure for the passage of the oill was so great as to require a night session as there were twenty years in which to adjust this matter. He suggested that an understanding be had that the senate should come to an understanding that a vote be taken on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Intunant mought ample time for debate had been afforced. The bill has been considered in the last session of the Forty-sourch Congress, and he had introduced it again on the second day after the meeting of the present Congress. Why the oill had staid so long in the Judiciary Committee was a Chapter of history he did not care to go into; but it reflected no creat on some mon who had imposed upon the columnities.

SAKGENT resumed the floor and expressed his readiness to go on.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., asked him to give way for a motion to adjourn to Monday to test the wisness of the Senate.

Mr. Inumas demeaded the year and nays, which ore ordered, and the vote resulted—year 32, mays 31.
The following is the vote in detail:—

The following is the vote in detail:—
YEAS—Mesars Allison, Anthony, Burnside, Biaine, Barnin, Brace, Cameron of Wiscohain, Canflee, Consling, Conover, Dawes, Porroy, Lakon, Ferry, Curaon, Hill, income, Marken, Porroy, Cardon, Hill, income, Marken, Porroy, Cardon, Hill, income, Canders, Spencer, Canders, Whyte and Windon—X.
AATS—Mesars Aransurou, Bailey, Bayard, Baek, Booth, Butler, Cockrell, Cooke, Davis of Hillingis, Davis of West, Wirginia, Banualds, Bussis, Carland, Crover, Harris, Hereford, Howe, Johnston, Kernan, Scircery, McDonald, McMillian, McPherson, Maxiy, Merrimon, Morgan, doring, Cylesby, Sanistouy, Thurman and Wallace—31.

The Nearly Mesars Herefore, atoms Alburgand to Monard The Segate therefore stood adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF PEPRESENTATIVE

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1878. On motion of Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, the senate joint resolution providing for a place for the deposit of the records of the proceedings of the Electoral Com-

THE DOORKENPER OCCUSTION. Mr. BAKER, (rep.) of lad., rising to a question of

privilege, sont to the Clerk's desk and had read a note in the Washington Post from Mr. George H. Wesder-burn (whom Mr. Baker had charged yesterday with dropping from the list of candidates for Doorkeeper with the understanding that he should receive a good position under Mr. Polk), in which he refers to Mr. Baker as a ignatic, and charges him with laisebood. Mr. Baker renewed the charge against Mr. Wedderburn did drop out of the canvass on the corrupt condition that he should receive a position with a larger salary than authorized by law. salary than authorized by law.

Mr. Hansis, (dem.) or Va., and that Wedderburn had dropped out of the canvass because he had not any votes.

had dropped out of the canvass because he had not any votes.

GENERAL BUTLER'S SENSATION.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., rose to a question of privilege and offered a resetue, not directing the itouse to process to the election of a dorrkeeper, and nominated the Union mainted societ General James Shields, of Missouri, for that office.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., raised the point of order that it was not a privileged question. He did not, be said, desire to interfere when so honorable a gestleman as deneral shields an ominiated in pursuance of the rules of the House; but the democratic party preferred to have the matter settled to-morfow.

Mr. SUTLER said that it he had beneved that the majority of the House would have selected General Shields he would not have pressed his motion. That gentleman had been shot in the McKiccan war, and had his arm sandtered in the late war, fle was an old man; had been a member of the House and a United States Senator, and was now without means of support.

United States Senator, and was now without means of support.

Mr. Cox.—Why have you not provided for him is all those years? There was no intention to throw dishonor on General Shields by the action of that side of the House, but the gentismen on the other side had had the disposition of 90,000 offices, and why had they not discovered that distinguished soldier until this emergency?

Mr. Morkinson, (dem.) of Hi., to Mr. Butier.—Why did you turn him out of Congress when he was elected by a majority of thousands?

Mr. Hownsham, (dem.) of Hi.,—Has the gentleman from Massachusetts any authority from General Shields to offer his name?

Mr. BUTLER.—I never ask authority to do honor to gallant marmed soldiers. (Applause.) I have a general power of attorney in that connection. (Laughter.)

Mr. Korn, (dem.) of Hi., asked H Mr. Butter had not hopped to drag Mr. Shields from the House and Dat a republican in his place?

Mr. BUTLER.—I never to that that nobody suggested his name.

Mr. Burker—I snawer to that that nobody suggested his name.

Mr. Eden.—The people of his district suggested his name at the time to which I refer.

Mr. Burker—I was a question of election.

Mr. Eden.—Three or four thousand majority voted

Mr. Korn-Infec of four thousand majority voted to elect him.

Mr. Butler-Doo't how, that was a question of election and a man sometimes votes according to partian views in questions of election.

Mr. Eden-Did you vote according to your party prejudices when the question of the election of that solder was before the House, when he had a clear majority?

Mr. Butler-If we did him wrong then, let us mend that wrong now. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox, of New York, said that General Shields was worthy of a more honorable position. It would be simous a degradation to ask such a solder to take the office of Doorkequer. This resolution had been offered as a little piece of clap-trap in order to gain some

little popularity. Did the gentleman from Massachusetts repent of voting against General Shields when he was in Congress? He heped the gentleman was repenting. He [Mr. Builer] had helped to make two democrass lately. Was he poing to leave the honorable association on the other side and ceme back to the democratic party? (Laughter.)

While the lamp holds out to burn.
The greatest statesman may return.
(Laughter and appliance on both sides.) He was approaching the democratic breastworks by parallels, for the case of Dean might be considered a parallel.

Mr. Hownsino, (rep.) of N. —It was unparalleled.
Mr. Cox thought that this was an attempt to injure Mr. Shields. How indirect and fortuous were the ways of politicians. (Laughter.) Did the gentleman from Massachusetts intend to injure General Shields? The democratic caucus might select that distinguished soldier. He, for one, would be glad to give him his yote, according to the rules and regulations of his party, but he would not reproach the gentleman from Massachusetts, when that gentleman, at this late day, with his nair growing silvery, was sitting on the stool of repentance and reaching out for his first and early love again. (Laughter.)

Mr. Burlen said that when he left the democratic party it was an honorable association of brave men, who never put their sins upon a scapegout and destroyed a poor man is order to cave themselves. If they got back their prestige he did not know out what he would return. (Laughter.) He denied that he sought any clapting popularity by offering the reactioution; ne simply desired to provide for an old soldier. He was an project to the respective better a denied by the other side of the House because by voting for a demo-

tion; ne simply desired to provide for an old soluter. He was surprised that he should be reproached by the other side of the House because by voting for a democrat, in a contested election case, he had followed the dictates of his conscience, and he had no thought that he should live to hear again in the House an attack upon him by the gestleman from New York (Mr. Cox). He thought that on a former occasion that gestleman had learned enough to not do it again; but he (Mr. Butler) would be merciful now. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox—I don't wattany mercy.

SHOO FLY REVIVED.

Mr. BUTLER—Shoo fly, don't budder me. (Great laughter.)

Mr. BUTLER—Shoo fly, den't bedder me. (Great laughter.)

Mr. BUTLER—It is said by the goutleman from New York (Mr. Cox) that we did not take care of General Snields before. To that I abswor that the democrats have two Congresses—this one and another one. They have had caucuses where we did not interiere with them, and why did it not occur to them to take that gentleman for Doorkeeper ins ead of the gentleman whom they deserted yesterday? Again, why need any caucuses on this question? Why say we will so comething for him some other time? "Now is the accepted time, (Laughter.) Now is the day of salvation?" on this question of Doorkeeper, (Laughter.) It may never come again. It is only "while the lamp holes out to burn that the vices sinners may return." (Shouls of laughter.) The flame is flickering now, and lof it may go out between this and seven o'clock, and no space left for rependance, and then the shout will go up to heaven—Lost! lost again lorever! (Laughter.) Why do we are bate this question? Is there a man who says that General Shields is unfit for this postion? Not Want, teen is the objection? That he is too di for it; oo good, too noble to hold it, and that the Doorkeeper's place is nor int for him. The only reason I have to believe that it is not him, is because its last two incumbents were not fit for it. I should think the place might larrly be fit for nim, because his case seems to have been answered by the text, "Better be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than awell in the tents of the wicked." (Shouls of magniture.) The gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) says that he shell vote according to the orders of his party. I never vote according to the orders of his party. I never vote according to the orders of his party. I never vote according to the orders of his party. honorable Considerate soluter with his leg off, once showed his loyalty to the country by lighting it in the Mexican war, and I will vote for him agany civilian that you can name. Now, Mr. spea on the question of order. It has been decided when the House has not a Speaker 18 must cleek it has been decided.

on the question of order. It has been decided that when the House has not a Speaker 18 must elect him. It has been decided that when the House has not a Clerk it must elect him, even although somebody may be acting as Clerk. It has been decided that anything that pertains to the organization of the House is start in order. Therefore it is that we first organize by the election of a fair corps of officers. That being so, what I chaim is that it is always within the competency of the House to say whether it will consider the question, and I sak a vote upon the question whether ins House to say whether it will consider the question, and I sak a vote upon the question whether its House to say whether it will consider the question, and I sak a vote upon the question whether its House will consider, and whether the flat of the Speaker shill stand between a maimed, disabled soldier of two wars and the House.

Mr. Cox. of New York A word of a personal nature in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler). That gestlemas is always known to be rich in intrigues of a political nature, and thus is, portipe, one of them. But I never knew bim before to have one of them. But I never knew bim before to have any poverty of wil, or to repeat the old wit over again. So far as the Independence of party is concerned, I have never knew it to be shown until since he was beaten in the Salem district. Now he is becoming independent. He did not vote with his party yesterday, and I did not vote with most of the friends on my side, so there is a parity between us there. So far as midependence is concerned in voting for the extension of slavery, I aim not too old to remember that ne was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention. (Voices—"You mean Charleston.") Yes. He committed himself twice on the slavery question, so that he ought to be very element to other propie.

Mr. Cox (addressing Mr. Butler directly)—And when

Mr. Cox (autressing Mr. Butter directly)—And when growing older you ought to grow in grace day by day. (Laughter.) I will bring you up here to she anxious pench and pray over you. There is not a man anywhere whom I should rather filt by kindly prayer than the distinguished intellectual gentleman from Massachuseits. I do not say that he needs it more than other members. I know the good points of his character; I know his friendly heart; I know many things about him which the world does not know—(isagnier)—and which count to his honor and integrity—(laughter)—it is no inighting matter—but I beg the gentleman never hereafter to repeat little, old, stale wit.

Mr. Gov (as if in the act of benediction)—Then I

Mr. Cox (as if in the act of benediction)—Then I will send you to your seat pardoned. Go, all down and may the Lord may mercy on your soul. (Laugh-Mr. Burler (sitting down)—I see nothing to reply to.

Mr. Buyler (sitting down)—I see nothing to reply to, Alter a long discussion of the point of order, whether it was a matter of privilege, the speaker decided that it was a question which should be submitted to the House, penning which, on motion of Mr. Bereir, of New York, the whole subject was post-poned unit Monday by a vote of 125 to 122.

The Spraker then called on committees for private reports, and at the conclusion of the morning near the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. At a quarter past lour o'clock the committee one and reported several private bill, which were passed.

The House then adjourned to meet next Monday.

A democratic caucus was announced to meet im-

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS - NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, April 5, 1878.

Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Switt, assistant medial purveyor, is ordered to proceed to Cincinnati to give his deposition in a suit now pending, when ne will return to his proper station. Leave of absearce for six months is granted to First Lieutenant Cyrus N. Gray, Twenty-fitte inlantry. Second Lieutenant E. W. Maxweit, Twentesth infantry, is ordered to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of Fexas.

The President sent the lobowing nominations to

Second Licute and John McE Hyle, Eighth in-Second Licute and John McE Hyle, Eighth in-fantry, to be first licute and First Licute and Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Mantry, to be captain. Second Licute nant Chyton D. Burbank, Fenth Infantry, to be first licute and.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant A. J. Iverson is ordered to the Powhatan at Norfolk, Va. Ensign Charles H Amsden is ordered to duty on the coast surordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Lieutenant C. M. Anthony is detacned from the Powhatsu and granted leave, with permission to leave the United States. Cadet Engineer W. B. Boggs has reported bis return home, naving been detached from the Adams, and has been placed on waiting orders.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

GLOSE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND SESSION-A PETTY SPIRIT SHOWN BY THE SENATE OVER A BILL FOR ENTERTAINING NEW YORK LEGISLATORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRESTON, April 6, 1878. After thirteen weeks of active legislation the ope

lature adjourned at twelve o'clock last night. Con-trary to custom the republicans did not offer Mr. Egan, the Speaker of the House, a complimentary

Egan, the Speaker of the House, a complimentary resolution. The compliments had to emanate from his own party. Owing to his arbitrary ruings on positical and general questions, Mr. Egan apparently forfeited the cornshity of the requoisean. Senator Ludder, presiding officer of the Senate, was warnly congratulated by his feilow senators for his impartial, urbane and upright conduct. Austin H. Patterson, Clerk of the House, was the recipient of a unanimous vote of thanks for his efficiency and courtesy during the session.

A LAST ATTACK.

Before the adjournment there was an exciting discussion over the Incidentials bill, which amounted to \$15,000—the largest over presented. About \$7,000 of this was for the trial of and expenses connected with contested election cases. Both houses reduced it by about \$5,000, the Scoate. Both houses reduced it by accust \$6,000, the Scoate particularly cutting it down. The item of \$350 for the expenses attending the receiving and entertaining the delegation from the New York Legislature was attricken out by the Scoate. Members of the committee will be competed to "go around with the nat?" and make it up by sebscription.

The season was remarkable only for its gerry mandering measures and contests over magnious rates of interest to capitalists and others.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CARDOZO RELEASED FROM JAIL-NO POLITICAL OFFENDERS NOW IMPRISONED-REDMOND WANTS A FAIR TRIAL

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

COLEMBIA, April 5, 1878. Ex-State Treasurer F. L. Cardozo was to-day re-leased from imprisonment upon giving bond in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance on the first Monday in July to answer the indictments now pending against him in the Court of General Sessions. The order was granted on motion of Cardozo's counsel and with the consent of the Attorney General and Solicitor, and in consequence of an appeal having been taken in the case in which he was convicted and orders of continuance having been entered in all the other cases, seven in number, now stancing against him. Considerable indignation is expressed here in regard to the reported stiftements of L Cass Carpenter concerning the condition of affairs in the State, and his boast that he was paraloned without application being made in his teball by his friends. It is well known, on the contrary, that he would not have been released but for the intervention of his wife. Ex-frassurer Nies G. Parker having also been released on buil several weeks ago, there are now no so-called political offenders confined in juil in the State.

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Ex-frassurer Nies G. Parker having also been released to be desirous of making terms with the authorities, and of surrendering himself for trust. He Gains to have been very budly troated by the revenue officers and denies having participated in the resign of the phisners from the Pickens Jail. He also clatims to have killed Duckworth in North Carolinia in self-defence, and expresses himself as being confident of acquittal if given a lair trial in that State.

OREGON GREENBACKERS.

CAN FRANCISCO, April 5, 1878. A despatch from Portland, Oregon, says the Green back State Convention nominated the todowing ticket fessor J. F. Campbell; Secretary of State, W. A. Cates; State Treasurer, F. Sutherland; State Prinser, D. W. Craig; Superintensent of Public Instruction, W. W. Parker. N. L. Butter was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney for the Turra Junicial district, and J. M. Gearm for the Fourth district. No nominations were made for the Forth district.

JUDICIAL MALFEASANCE.

A COUNTY JUDGE CHARGED WITH OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 5, 1878. The Republican Times this morning publishes a full itst of twenty-eight courses preferred agous Hou A. P. Smith, County Judge of Cortland, before the Governor, it is charged that in several cases be acted as attorney in matters over which he had con trol as Surrogate; that he permitted his several clerks, while acting as such, to practice before him as attorneys; that while Surrogate he beught interests in estates while in process of settlement before him; that he brought an action against an administrator over whom he had jurisdiction, and had his ciers, now member of Assembly for Cordinal, appointed referee, while he (Mr. Keilogg) was attorney for the deflead and administrator; that he appointed Mr. Keilogg guardian administrator that he appointed Mr. Keilogg guardian administrator that he set of the while acting as such, to practice before him as attor-

STARTLING FORGERICS.

BOSTON'S FINANCIAL CIRCLES EXCITED OVER THE DISCLOSURES OF YOUNG BUGBER'S

CHIMES. The excitement in business circles over the developments connected with the failure of Hoit & Bugbee and the forgeries of Mr. Bugbee's brother has in creased to-day, and occupies exclusively the attention of merchants on 'Change and in the counting houses of this city. In fact, since the disappearance of E. D. Winslow nothing has created such a sensation in the commercial circles o the city. The fact that 110 forged notes, aggregating \$134,739 92 and drawn within three months, had been discovered was startling of itself, but when their ex istence caused the total wreck of a reputable busi-ness firm and entailed serious loss on others The notes that have come to light through the in-Ky., are all made payable to Hall & Bogbee, at Indi anapolis, and are for three and four months. The following is a complete list, with names and amounts:-H. Closhman, Chombete 184, with names and amounts;—
H. Closhman, Chombatt—\$1,583 16, \$1,626 92, \$736 18, \$1,394 44, \$1,427 36, \$874 24, \$345 46, \$834 67, \$815 08, \$1,118 62, \$852 40, Total, \$11,644 53, ... W. Harvey, Chic gh., \$600, \$1,204 62, \$966 14, \$946 34, \$1,187 10, \$1,481 27, \$908 84, \$981 32, \$1,244 86, \$1,220 53, \$1,072 84, \$2,037 04, \$1,473 28, Total, \$15,290 18.

Holmes & Co., Chicago, \$1,261 36, \$923 34, \$1,234 80, \$1,683 10, \$1,527 06, \$1,832 24, \$1,412 24, \$1,300 32, \$851 88, Fotal, \$12,631 34

G. Henshaw & Sons, Cheimnat, \$1,631 83, \$082 16.

\$851.88. Fount, \$12,001.00.

G. Henshaw & Sous, Concinnati, \$1,631.83. \$082.16, \$863.32. \$1.616.18, \$937.44, \$1.146.32, \$1,075.24, \$1.716.43, \$1.812.10, \$1,837.42, \$2,134.50, \$1,012.64. Total, \$17,365.58. Joseph Griffi & Son, Cincinnati, \$2,486.34, \$1.816.37, \$1.018.37, \$1,272.44, \$1.884.10, \$1,848.62, \$1.634.77, \$1,524.82, \$944.12, \$1,848.16. Total, \$1,949.67.

Joseph Griffi h & Son, Cincinnett, \$2,486 34, \$1,818 37, \$1 018 37, \$1,272 44, \$1,884 10, \$1,848 62, \$163 47, \$1,524 82, \$944 12, \$1,848 16, \$1,848 62, \$163 279 67.

Anul Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, \$1,431 27, \$2,260, \$1,044 92, \$1,672 12, \$1,121 14, \$1,467 80, \$1,881 16—total, \$10,578 41.

Hatch. Hobbrook & Co., Chicago, \$1,670 46; W. H. Bush, \$490 78; A. M. Quimby & Co., \$1,583 21; G. W. Hincking & Co., \$1,583 21; G. W. Hincking & Co., \$1,583 21; G. W. Hincking & Co., \$1,221 16—total, \$1,809 83.

E. P. Moore, \$936 54, \$1,727 50, \$2,160 34, \$227 84—total, \$5,762 22; Beuner, Hayward & Co., \$1,236 10, \$12 18, \$1,914 66—total, \$3,062 94; Lewis, Thompson & Co., \$1,169 36, \$1,494 56—total, \$2,55 22; P. R. Wainner & Co., \$984 30, \$610, \$733 12, \$463 72, \$570 26, \$678 40—total, \$2,373 90; Paimer, Fuller & Co., \$906 57, \$1 204 80, \$1,874 18, \$882 72, \$839 10, \$1,987 34, \$1,638 42—total, \$9,331 13; Neither & Son, \$840 66; Kausay & Co., \$482 84, \$427 83—total, \$910 67; James Foley, \$884; L. M. tesl, \$718 22; Hatch Holbrook & Co., Chicago, \$1,670 46; Edgar Munson, \$1,241 84; B. Gill & Son, \$623 84; H. N. Holden, \$1,223 24, \$857 83, \$1,168-total, \$2,209 25; S. P. Bailey & Sons, \$1,408 42, \$1,416 64, \$1,221 16—total, \$4,046 22; W. D. Chipman, \$647 68; W. H. Bush, \$403; G. S. Green, \$821 68, \$802 12, \$831 76—total, \$2,518 56; Davis, Moody & Co., Louisvine, \$899 57; L. A. Stonel & Co., \$1,116 34; James A. Newry, \$1,222 48, \$1,194 62—total, \$2,418 10.

The suspended firm here are upprepared just now to make anything like a detailed -latement of their condition, as the sudden disclosures have completely upset their accounts and so conduced them that it will take Several days to discover just how they are going to come out. The banks that are involved, as holding notes discounted for them here, are the Blackstone, \$73, 265 98; Bank of Commerce, \$34,711 68; Exchange, \$53,698 87; Metropolitan, \$35,178 71; Rivardoon, Hall & Co., \$19 208 30.

The suspended time here are upprepared just now to make anything like a detailed -latement

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5, 1878. The Bank of California sold several thousand ounces of silver to the government yesterday for delivery at the San Francisco Mint at a reserved price, but under-stood to be over \$4\frac{5}{2}d. in London. These and pur-chases mentioned yesterday have cleared from the market nearly all the small lots.

ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

The suits of The People and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Eric Ratiway came up again yesterday before Judge Spencer, the referea. Mr. Henshaw produced assignments from three jung-ment creditors to a Mr. Waters, and said that he appeared for the assignee, and wished his name placed on the record as counsel instead of Moura. Root & Arden. The referee granted the motion, and substituted his name as counsel. Mersrs. Root & Arden tuted his name as counsel. Morers, Root & Arden to then stated that they appeared as counsel for De Betz, Lavita and Borchard, owners of bonds of the Srie Railway. Mr. E. R. Bacon, on behalf of the Erie Railway, asked if they had submitted proofs of ownership of the bonds before Reserve flutter, and cjaimed that if they had not proved possession or ownership of such bonds they should have no bearing before this Court. Lengthy arguments were had by counsel on both sides, and a recess was taken until naff-past two to enable the referee to give his decision. He denied the motion of Root & Arden to appear without proof of ownership to the bonds on the part of their chients being admitted.

PHILAPRIPHIA, April 5, 1878. In the matter of the injunction asked for on Thurs day by James McHenry et al. against the Farmers Loan Company and the Erie Railway restrain certain proceedings in foreclosure until a modification of a secree of the Common Piens Court of Pike county could be had, the Supreme Court to-day refused to act in the matter, saying it came too late for them to give it the propor consideration now.

The Court adjourned to-day, after a session of thir-teen weeks, to reconvene at Harrisburg on the Bret Monday in May. AN ECCENTRIC MILLIONNAIRE.

ADVERTISING FOR HEIRS TO THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH L LEWIS-ANTECEDENTS OF THE

The plot of the hugation over the will of Joseph L. Lewis, the deceased Hotoken militonnaire, who be queathed his fortune, estimated at over \$1,000,000, to the United States government, appears to thicken. Already there have appeared three contestants of the will. Jane H. Lewis, who claims to have been Lewis wile, and who was left entirely unprovided for by the haned the fact that she lived in marital relations with opinion in Hoboken and Jersey City. Then there is the other contestant who claims to be Lewis' son, and Way from ireland on the rather distant ground that ne is the son of Lewis' haif sister. An advertise ment appeared in the HERALD personals yesterday asking the heirs to \$1,200,000 to come forward as once, calling especially upon Amanda, Ezra, Abcer, Lyman and Fiora Lewis to communicate with Sydney J. Cowen, attorney, at No. 25 Chambers street, and promising at the same time liberal rewards for infor nation in reference to these persons. As the result of the litigation over this extraordinary will is ro-

mation in reference to these persons. As the result of the Higation over this extraordinary will is regarded with unusual interest, Mr. Cowen was called upon for some more detailed information in reference to these new claimants. The ollowing is the lamily history of Lowis, as reconsted by him:—

The lather of Josepa L. Lewes, the accessed Hoboken millionnaire, was fideon Levy, who lived on the issued of Jamarea, with one Jame Wright, a beautiful mutatto. Joseph L. Ezra, Aboer, Lyman and Flora Lewis were their filegitimate offspring, and all born in Jamarea. The family emigrated to the United States and sottled in Pennsylvania about the beginning of the present century. There the lather, fideon Levy, changed his name, on account of his previous unsevery relations, to Lewis. When the chindren attained maturity the family groke up and amassed a fortune of \$1,000,000. Ezra went to Medigan and was but little heard of again. Abner set de in Reinscher county. N. Y., and his lamily still flourish at Saratoga Springs. Lyman is supposed to heave gone to Delware, and was lost signt of there, while Flora, who subsequently married, went to Northtomberland, Serator, county, the only descendants of the Drothers and of Flora who have been in present facts were obtained, are William and Nel on Lewis, the soon, and adelia, the daugner of Abner William is one count fity years of ace, and cannot to have conversed with his deceased under from Houoten at a North divertice with this deceased under from Houoten at a North divertice of some means. A soin, their share, marries one that exceeds mind and health, who is a gent manufacturer of some means. A soin, their share, marries one that exceeds mind and their share, marries one that exceeds mind and their share, marries one that exceeds mind and their share, and and other one that exceeds mind and their share, and of the orders of the orders and the state, marries one that exceeds mind and their share share shades and of the orders of the orders at the share state.

A son of Ezra, th

Sixteen in affect, but Mr. Cowen states that ane has again been lost sight of.

A son of Ezra, the Michigan brother, is said to have met his uncle, the deceased, in compinity with William Lewis at the froy pier and the attories is particularly anxious to discover the winereabouts of the Michigan branca of the Isimity. One of the helpinews remembers to mave been took, "You have got a rich uncle in Hoboken," at a time when his father was invited to visit the eccentric midionnaire at that piace. Another nephaw affections ely identifies his deceased usele as "stingy lingin," a name by which he says the old man generally west in the family circle. It is Mr. Cowen's intention to submit the affidavits of the present contexants, in order to obtain an order from the Court of Chancery in Jersey City under which they may be allowed to prove their claims if the will is over-thrown.

hitrown.

Atthough Mr. Lewis died over a year ago and the re-Atthough Mr. Lowis died over a year ago and the reputed witcow's contest has gone on actively all this time, the case is stall has gone on actively all this time, the case is stall an apreliminary stage and it promises a hitigation extending over a number of years. The testimony being gathered by C. U. See, shaster in Chancery, will have to be submitted to the New Jersey Court of Chancery, and if the decision is against the United Sistes government, as it is generally expected, so that the whole and other slieged heirs may come a fer their share of the estate, the government will unfoubtedly appeal the case and carry it untimately to the United States Supreme Court.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.

The second day of the spring book trade sale opened was scarcely any dupilcating and the books sveraged below the regular wholesale price. Wordester's Dictionaries were the first offered, and 250 were sold. Of Sullivan's new work on Ireland but 10 copies were sold. Mrs. Wister's translations from the German sold very well. Bulwer's novels are not in such great demand as they were a quarter of a century ago, still 16 sets of his complete works were sold. Twenty-three sets of Chambers' "Cyclopedia" were sold and 25 sets of Dickens' complete works. Twenty-live copies of the "Lactes' Guide to Geathlist" leund parchasers. Twenty of George MacDonaid's "England's Antiphon." Twenty copies of Rhoda Broaghton's "Good By, Sweetheart" were sold, and 10 sets of Outda novels, axites volumes in a set. Twenty copies of Anthony Trollope's "Harchester Towers" found purchasers, ica sets of the Misses Warner's novels, in even volumes, including the "Wide, Wide World," "Queochy" and "Say and Seal," were sold. Theodore Titton's poem "the True Church," illustrated by Granville Perkins, went for one-ninth of its rotati price. sets of Chambers' "Cyclopadia" were sold and 25 poem "The True Church," illustrated by Granville Perkins, went for one-night of its rotait price.

Bresser, McLelian & Co., of Portland, Me., soid 400 diventies; Wynkoop & Hailenbeck soid 200 copies of C. L. Brace's "The Dangerous Classes of New York," Lattle, Brown & Go soid 225 of Bancroit's "History of the United Sattes," 50 copies of Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," 25 of Bartlett's "Amoricaniams," 100 of Harvey's "Reminisences of Daniel Webster," 110 "Pittarch's Lives." Donnelly, Lloyd & Co., of Chicago, publishers of the Lakeside Library, soid 150 capies of Jules Vertie's novels. Casell, Peter & Galpin sold 30 copies of "the Pilgrim's Progress" and 25 Supes of the Loopies "Stakespeare," W. J. Widdieton & Co. soid 12 copies of Edgar Alian Poe's complete works, 145 of his proce and poems separately and twenty copies of "Hopper's "Proveronal Philosophy." Derby Brothers sold 100 copies of "flow We Ransen Our Baby." Extes & Lauriat sold a large tovoice of noveis, Including twenty of the "Cobweb Series," 300 of Kmile Gaborian's novels, 200 of Mr. Oliphant's "Rose in June," 200 of Victor Chertonice?s "Miss Rove!," 250 of Rice & Bessail's "Harp and Orown," and 2,000 missessingous novels. James Miller sold lorty copies of Mr. Browning's poems. 10-day's sale begins with Roberts Brothers' byoks, which are of considerable importance.

SOLICITING CLIENTS.

There were two round women in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday who appeared diffident there. This did not escape the watchiel eye of "Jimmy" Sands, who accosted them at once. "Jimmy" is not a stranger to the den zons of the Ponce Court, and is said to have plied the functions of a "solicitor" and to have gathered such stray clients as passed his way for the net of a prominent police court pleader. He devoted himself Hugh Casey interfered to prevent their being made victims of the societor's arts. The result was that watime of the societor's arts. The result was that Mr. Sands assumed that he was outraged and politicly assured the officer that "carrying the nod" and kindred occupations would better best him than waring the buse and brass of the lorce. Casey contented himself with clearing the corrisor of his demonstrative revier, but when the latter returned with a show of bravado and insisted on obstering his way into court the officer arrested him and had blind a state of the court of the cou moments as the charge was submitted to the Judge, and ther Coursellor McClelland horried to the assistance of his imperied employe. On being admitted to the stand be began a tiffane against all connected with the court and at length buried one concentrated mass of sarcasm and invective at Sergeaut Thompson, whom the Counsellor sattrically denominated "the presiding functionary of this abode of justice." Judge Kibreth had semewhat uneasily tolerated the Counsellor's virulent arrangement of the court poince, and when tols last rhetorical pyrotechnic was discharged he arose in his sent at once. I will have you know that I am presiding here, and if you would have my opinion regarding here, and if you would have them."

The Counsellor attempted to waive the point for a moment, but was called back to it summarily by the Court and constrained to disarow any intended satire in making the remark.

The complaint against Sands was then listened to and Counsellor McClellaud's plea that he was employed simply to inform persons inquiring for him where he could be found were met by officer Casey's charge of sonciting. In connection with these Judge Kibreth said it was the Court's will thus no soncitation of clients should be allowed in the chamber itself or in the corridor without, and tunt his opinion in the matter was dust. He then discharged Sants, with an admonition to be more careful in the future in his manner of accusting police officers, and to use his sequence to research the substitute of the only upon the substitute of a color of the substitute of the sub

FATHER O'FARRELL'S VISITOR

Emile Capparati, who shot himself to the head at the pastoral residence of St. Teresa's Church Thursday, is in a fair way to recover. The ball was extracted yesterday, and the surgeon says the wounded man will be sufficiently convoluement in a lew days to bear removal from the hospital to a juil. He will be ar-ranged on a charge of having ruobed several prices of this city.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Who Wants to Smother the Apportionment Bill?

TAXING IMMIGRANTS

Trouble Ahead for Lottery and Policy Shops.

FORECLOSURE SALES

Socialists' Clamor To Expound Danger-· ous Doctrines.

ALBANY, April 5, 1878. Mr. Halliday, author of the minority Apportion resolution in regard to the majority Apportionment nii, which for some time has laid neglige. The resolution recites that whereas the latter bill was ordered o a third reading three weeks ago, and the Commitand whereas this omission appears to part of a concerted plan to delay and defeat a new apportionment by the present Legislature, therefore the Committee on Engrossed Bil s are required to report the measure before the close of the sess on next Monday evening Mr. Halliday and his democratic colleagues seek another opportunity to defeat the bill and substitute a better one. Failing in that they wish to secure the sight adintional advantage which is given by the republican measure to certain democratic districts. The

The three most important measures which have originated in the Assembly Canal Committee n mery, the resolutions providing for a constitual amendment to make the canals free, the Canal appropriations bid and the bill relating to the generai supervision and management of the canals-were ad ordered this morning for special consideration in the House on Juesday next.

TAX ON IMMIGRANTS. A resolution offered by Mr. Brooks was adopted today in the Assembly, and will probably be adopted in the Secate, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New York to urge the passage of some law to relieve the State taxpayers from the heavy burden which is annually imposed on them for the support of immigrants from foreign countries.
The United States Supreme Court has decided that the State has no right to levy a tax per capita on immigrants for the temporary sustenance of the destitute among them on their arrival at our shores; consequently the cost of providing for their wants becomes a burden upon the people of this tate alone-a State which does not enjoy the truits of the industry of immigrants, the pass on beyond its borders to assist in populating the western and southern parts of the Unio

DOWN WITH LOTTERY AND POLICY SHOPS. Mr. Berrigan has introduced some resolutions which aim to tear away the veil which has so long nidden the netarious business of lottery and policy dealing in New York city. They request the Board of Police to report within five days the number of lottery and policy shops within the city limits; their locations, specifying streets and numbers it possible; the names of their proprietors and of the persons having charge of them; the number of arrests made during the last two years by the police for violations of the Lottery law, and the number of convictions under the law. They also request the District Attorney of the city to report within available to the last two years for violations of the Lottery law; on whose complaints the indetments were lound; the names of the persons presecuted or indicated, and what in each case has become of such in distincts or prosecutions. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fish the bill extending the pewers of the local authorities in New York to contract for more gassignt in the streets of that city were taken up and passed to-day in the Assembly.

APPOINTMENT OF COURT MARSHALLS.

The bill transferring the power to appoint marshals in New York city from the Mayor to the judges of the several district courts was finally ordered to a hird reading in the Assembly to-day after several accimonious discussions, with an amendment which allows the Mayor to appoint four marshals celly—one for the bureau of collection of personal laxes, on for the Corporation Attorney's office, one for the Health Department and one for the Excess Depart meet. and of the persons having charge of them; the num

meet.

Military Code Bill.

The new Military Code bill, as now reported from the Assembly Military Codemnittee, is shorn of his original fifty-second section, which contained the most objectionable provision.

Portectostrak sales of Real Estate.

Mr. Astor introduced a bill to-day relative to notice of sales of property under foreclosure. It provides of sales of property under foreclosure. It provides that heresiter all notices of all such sales, and it particular cases, where the premises are situated is New York city, shall be printed in two daily newspapers published therein for the portion prescribed by law, one of which pepers shall be the paper designated for the publication of legal advertisements by the General Term of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of law.

RAISING MONKY IN BROOKLYN.

isw, one of which papers simil to the paper designated for the publication of legal advertisements by the Goneral Term of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of law.

RAISING MONRY IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Waring's bill regulating the raising and expenditure of public moneys in Kings county requires the money to be used for the purpose for which it was raised only, and in raising the money the purpose shall be distinctly stated, and limits the amount to be inserted for contingent expenses to \$5,000; no contracts shall be made nor obligation incurred until the money for it has been raised.

Mr. Galvin's bill relative to rentals prohibits (charge on renewals for ground rents of over five per cent of the actual value of said land as a yearly rensi incresior, except that the tenant may be required it pays in addition all government, State and municipal taxes and water rents charged or assessed against such property. The renting shall be for a period not less than twenty years.

Mr. Browning introduced a bin for the better protection of the mechanics of the State by regulating convict labor. It provides that hereafter such labor shall be upon such articles as are or may be imported from foreign countries, or such as may least condition with the mechanics and workingmen of the State. What is mandiactured shall not be sold in the market value. The earnings of the couviets shall be paid into the treasury of the State, constituting a separate fund it with the mechanics and workingmen of the State. What is mandiactured shall not be sold in the market value. The earnings of the couviets shall be paid into the treasury of the State, constituting a separate fund." It violation of the state, constituting a separate fund it is easier than their market value. The earnings of the couviets shall be paid into the treasury of the State, constituting a separate fund. It violation of the same as it is not made as a recovery of the state of the same and they regard this as as evidence of "to conspiracy on the passes of a law here pending, which

Whereas unlimited and irresponsible power is the hands of any single official is contrary to the spirit of republican institutions, institution. That the proposed deprivation by the Legisla-ture of the pewer now vested in the Board of Aidermen rel-stive to confirmation of mominations of the Mayor for heads of departments of the city government is unwise and supplied and contrary to the interests of the people of the city of New York.

ASHORE ON LONG ISLAND.

The handsome clipper ship Spartan, of Boston, Captain Jackson, which went assore about my miles west of Smith's Point, Brookhaven, on Thursday morning of last week in a log, will probably be hauled off with-out serious injury. The steamer Relief and a large ton on her way from Dublin to New Yors, and unloaded part of her cargo of meretandiss. It was rough when she struck, and the lileboat from the station filled twice before she reached the ship. The crew were all as ely landed. The spartan is about 1,800 tons burden, built four years ago, and has been in the New York, San Francisco and Liverpool trade.